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Iron County Register.

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Official Directory.

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CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

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Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.
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Collector, W. H. Fisher.
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Fire Committee—L. J. Giovanoni, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal.
Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. . WERNERT Rector. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benedictionat Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J. M ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob st., H. T. MORTON, D. D., Pastor. Residence Ironton. Preaching on every Saturday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton. Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. OTTO PFAFFE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4 P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday ev'ng of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall.
R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C.
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. CHAS. ARNOLDY, N. G. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

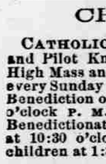
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of or preceding full moon. W. R EDGAR, W. M. MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P.M. W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall on alternate Wednesday ev'gs. WM. T. GAY, D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.



IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each monthat 2 P. M.
WM. MABEE, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. C. DINGER, Camp Commander.
C. R. PECK, First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President. VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW.

MOSAIC LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HILL, Secretary.

Coinage Legislation—A Summary.

NUMBER IX.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

The constitution invested congress with the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." Accordingly, congress at its first session passed an act April 2, 1792, establishing a mint at the seat of government. The Act authorized the coinage of gold, silver and copper coins. The ratio of silver and gold was fixed at 15 to 1, that is fifteen pounds of silver were equal in value to one pound of gold. The *silver dollar* was made the UNIT OF VALUE. It was of the value of the Spanish milled dollar, and contained 371¼ grains of pure silver. The eagle contained 247½ grains of pure gold. All the coins of both metals were coined on exactly the same terms, and both were a legal tender in "*all* payments *whatsoever*," with no exceptions, and no discriminations for or against either metal. These were the chief provisions of the first general coinage law, which in the main was unchanged till 1834, a period of over forty years.

Between 1792 and 1834 several amendatory acts were passed, such as authorizing the coinage of copper, making foreign coins legal tender, increasing the number of mints, prohibiting counterfeiting, etc. But the ratio, the standard and weight, and the rights of the two metals remained the same from 1792 1834.

On June 28, 1834, congress passed an act decreasing the amount of pure gold in the eagle from 247½ grains to 232 grains, while the amount of silver in the silver dollar remained the same. This was an *increase of ratio* from 15 to 1 to about 16 to 1. The act also provided that all gold coins minted prior to July 31, 1835, should be received in payments at the ratio of 94 4-5 cents per pennyweight.

Congress on January 13, 1837, passed a general coinage law which repealed all laws inconsistent with that act. By this act the standard of weight was changed so that the standard coins were nine-tenths pure and one-tenth alloy. The amount of pure gold in the eagle remained at 232 grains. The amount of pure silver in a dollar remained at 371¼ grains, but the standard dollar, as a result of the change in the relative amount of alloy, was made to consist of 412½ grains of standard silver. Under this law both metals continued to have equal privileges at the mints, and both were still endowed with full legal tender quality. The charges for mintage were equal to the actual expense to the mint for coining. Thus under the law of 1837, it will be seen that the coinage of *both* silver and gold were *unlimited*, but not absolutely *free*. The ratio was 16 to 1, both were full legal tender, and both money metals had equal rights in every respect.

Several amendatory acts were passed between the general coinage act of 1837 and the general coinage act of 1873—regulating the value of certain foreign coins, authorizing the coinage of the gold dollar and double eagle, March, 3, 1849; establishing branch mints; authorizing the coinage of minor coins; requiring the Spanish and Mexican coins to be recoined when received; also in 1857, repealing former acts making foreign coins a legal tender. The law of 1837 as regards ratio, standard of fineness, legal tender quality of all except the very small coins, remained unchanged until 1873.

On February 12, 1873, congress passed an act revising and amending the the laws relative to the mint and assay offices. This act is known as the demonetization act. When this was passed the coinage of gold and silver was unlimited at the ratio of 16 to 1, and silver was at 3 per cent premium. Both were full legal tender. The act of 1873 substituted the gold dollar for the silver as the *unit of value:* the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage, and the trade dollar of 420 grains was authorized. No one can give a reasonable excuse for increasing the size of the silver dollar when the standard dollar was already worth 103 cents. In addition to this the legal tender quality of silver was limited to amounts of $5.00. It is not hard to see that this was a great discrimination against silver and in favor of gold; but this was only one of a series of discriminations against the white metal that has resulted in beating down its commercial value or rather in bulling the price of gold. This has been done by the paid agents of the bankers and bondholders of the world who have a corner on the gold. With gold as the only money of final redemption, and they in control of that metal, they now seek to put a legal prop under the bulled price of gold by either discarding silver entirely, or by increasing the ratio, the results of which would be about as good as the adoption of the absolute gold standard.

In our next we will make a summary of the coinage laws from 1873 to the present time.

Seventh Day Adventism.

IV PAPER.

When we began these articles, we began them in reply to some questions proposed in the REGISTER by Revs. Heacock and Coffman. Before we began we knew just what the Adventists would say in reply just as well as we know now. They can say nothing of importance, but only pick at our arguments and Scriptual proofs. We knew what we could do also. We do not lay claim to any great depths of Biblical knowledge, but any body is able to see the shallowness of Adventism who will only read his Bible a little.

Rev. Heacock is very anxious to know why we "keep" Sunday. We will tell him why we observe Sunday when the proper time comes. Let us not be in a great hurry. That will come later on at its proper place. But why other people "keep" Sunday is their own business, not mine, and why Adventists "keep" or pretend to keep the Sabbath is their own business, not mine, if they would only not forget that God forbids them to judge me about the Sabbath day.

We have looked at that long array of Bible texts referred to by Rev. Heacock, and find that they prove his points above like the first verse in the Bible proves that a woman has no soul; just about.

O yes, the Law of God was placed in the ark, but the law of Moses in the side of the ark! John wears his hat on his head, but when he wears his cap he wears it on the side of of his head. The soldier did not get shot, his leg only got shot. My fireplace is not in my room, it is only in the side of my room. A man's stomach is not in his belly, it is only the side of his belly! We see now. All is clear. Strange that we had not thought of that before!

And the Sabbath is mentioned so often too, in the Bible! yes, and some of those mentionings are to show that it is done away, abrogated, and abolished by Christ, and that no one is to judge us for not keeping it, as shown by Colossians 2:13–17: "Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." * * * "Let no man judge you in respect to the Sabbath day." We will look at these days and the laws of God and Moses when the time comes.

And where would a man find a better place to find the natural moral law that is written in the heart exemplified and illustrated than in the natural wild Indian of the plains? That is the proper place. But by nature the Indian cannot tell when Sabbath comes. Hence the Sabbath law is not a moral law. We also pointed to Romans, 1st chapter, our readers remember. And see what extortion and twisting to try to make the devil Christ's lawgiver? But we knew they would do that way before we began. We are not ignorant of their devices. If we command a person, does that make him our lawgiver. Because the teacher commands the pupil, does not make the pupil a lawgiver for the teacher. For shame!

The word *devil* appears in the Bible oftener than the word *Sabbath*, hence probably some people might think they should observe the devil! That would be in line with Adventists' argument.

Well, say the Adventists, we do not claim to keep the law as the Jews kept it. Why not, pray? The law is in force in all its vigor and severity or it is not in force at all, one or the other. Where has God abated its vigor or put slackness in it? Nowhere. But Adventists know they are guilty of breaking all the commands, therefore they try to make it appear that God is satisfied with a kind of a half-handed, slipshod way of keeping the law. Their efforts to escape would be amusing if they were not pitiable.

If Rev. Heacock is not satisfied with Mat. 4:10, for a reference, let him consult Acts. 18:13, Rev. 22:9, and many other references to show that the first commandment and all the rest of them are repeated and re-commanded in the New Testament by Christ and the apostles, but the one about a day, and alas! for Adventists, that is wanting.—deplorably wanting.

We care not what Father Enright or any one else has to say on the Sabbath or Sunday question. These irrelevant points can not take the place of the Scripture with me. I have proved by the Bible that the Sabbath law is not binding on us Christsans, and that we are warned against keeping it, and that no one, not even an Adventist, keeps it, and on this Bible line of policy we expect to continue.

L. M. WAGNER.

Gravelton, Mo.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Booms out of Place.

The two morning papers are a little wobbly in their local politics. Only a few weeks ago there was general comment on the fact that, while the Globe-Democrat was zealously pushing ex-Gov. Francis for the position of Democratic United States Senator, the Republic was warmly favoring Col. George E. Leighton as Republican candidate for the same place. The Leighton boom failed to meet the co-operation of the Globe-Democrat and didn't last long. The Francis boom is still on in the columns of the Republican paper. There is scarcely a day in which that organ is not in some way keeping the ex-Governor to the front. Only this morning, in speaking of the results of the Pertle Springs Convention, it professes to take both Maffitt and Francis into the Republican fold. Meantime the Francis organ proper most carefully eliminates Francis from its editorial columns.

It is a curious state of affairs, and leads to much speculation in both political parties. Why the Republic, in which concern the ex-Governor is supposed to hold a large interest, should withhold its active support from him can be satisfactorily explained from a business standpoint. There are plenty of silver Democrats, already, in the State of Missouri, who have dropped their subscriptions to the Republic because they believe ex-Gov. Francis is responsible for its sound money position. But why the Globe-Democrat, in and out of season, should constantly boom "our David" is one of those things which sooner or later will come out, but is just now veiled within the recesses of the theologioal mind of the sixth story of Pine and Sixth, room northeast.—*Star Sayings.*

Ex-Senator Manderson's Blunders.

In his argument in support of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty feature of the McKinley law, before the Comptroller of the Treasury yesterday, ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska does not seem to have strengthened his case. The question in issue is one of unusual character. Near the close of the last session of Congress a law was passed providing for the payment of $5,500,000 to the sugar planters on account of the crop of 1894, which had not been earned previous to the repeal of the law. While the claims were being audited one of the Federal courts decided that all bounties were unconstitutional, and thereupon Comptroller Bowler determined to withhold the payments until the question was adjudicated by the court of last resort. The hearing yesterday was preliminary to such a determination of the matter, and Senator Mandersoon represented the climants.

In support of the claim for payment Mr Manderson brought forward the proposition that the promise of a bounty was a contract between the government and the sugar growers. "It was," he said, "a reward by the government for experiments in sugar production to the extent of two cents a pound." That is simply absurd. The experiments in sugar production had been made before either Governor McKinley or Senator Manderson were born, so far as regards the cane sugar, and the possibility of beet sugar culture had been demonstrated before the McKinley law was passed. The bounty clause in the McKinley law was simply a bribe to the Louisana Senators and members in Congress to get needed support for the odious bill, and therefore was corrupt in its inception as well as unconstitutional. It is preposterous, moreover, to say that an act of Congress is a contract between the government and the people who profit by it. No act of Congress has ever been passed that any subsequent Congress couldn't repeal. To accept such a proposition would be simply to make the operation of any law, however absurd or obnoxious, perpetual.

But the distinguished Nebraskan raised another point which is interesting because it shows that the act of the last Congress appropriating the $5,500,000 is fraudulent and void. While that measure was pending the statement was made and sworn to that without the bounty the industry of raising sugar beets would be destroyed, and unless the bounty for 1894 was paid all those engaged in it bankrupted. In his argument yesterday the ex-Senator declared "that the Nebraska farmers had this year planted 9,000 acres of beets, or 3,000 acres more than ever before." At the time of planting this year they knew they could get no bounty, and the increase in acreage, therefore, is simply evidence that the industry is profitable. That being the case the pretense that without the bounty bankruptcy was inevitable was a false one, and for that reason the law is null and void.—*K. C. Times.*

Irreconcilable Opposites.

At a meeting held last week by the Democrats of Harrison county, Miss., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Senatorial conventions, the following resolutions were offered and lost:

That we reaffirm our allegiance to the national Democratic party and again endorse the national Democratic platform as it was adopted in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892.

That as Democrats we endorse the Democratic President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and the present Democrative Administration.

Resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 were substituted, but the resolutions deserved to be beaten on their merits or demerits. To declare allegiance to the national Democratic party and the national Democratic platform of 1882 and in the same breath to endorse Grover Cleveland, is as rational and logical as if a Prohibitionist Convention should endorse the Prohibition national platform and then pass a resolution in favor of free rum. Any Democratic Convention that believes in Republican protection and the Populist income tax should approve Mr. Cleveland; but at the same time it should denounce the national Democratic platform. Mr. Cleveland has no use for platforms after election. He is his own platform, as his celebrants are continually explaining. He kicked over the Democratic platform in December, 1893, and he has never been near it since.

It is to the credit of these Mississippi Democrats that they avoided the absurdity and hypocrisy displayed by a number of Democatic State conventions which have tried the fatal straddle of praising in one breath the platform and the man who broke in into smithereens. There must be more honesty in the utterances of Democratic conventions if the Democracy is to have any immediate chance of regaining its credit with the country.—*N. Y. Sun.*